

SOUTH AFRICAN SCOPE

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Republic Will Begin a New Era

SOUTH AFRICA will become a republic. The final result of the October 5 referendum on the question whether South Africa should become a republic or not was a positive majority of 74,580 votes.

The total number of votes cast for a republic was 850,458. The total against was 775,878. Of 1,800,748 persons qualified to vote in the Union and South West Africa, 1,633,772 did so. This represents a 90.7 per cent total poll.

In a radio address to the nation on October 7, the Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd, said, "The voters approached the great problem with a maturity wonderful to behold."

"Let us immediately begin to look at the future," the Prime Minister continued. "Throughout I have maintained that a republic must be a means and not an end, not a revenge for the past but a consolidation of our efforts for the future, not so much an end of a period as the beginning of a new era. Toward the objective of building a strong and prosperous South Africa for ourselves and our children we must now rededicate ourselves and work together."

Dr. Verwoerd appealed to the English-speaking people of South Africa to form a conservative party. "Among other reasons, this is necessary for consideration when forming the first Government of the Republic," he said.

COMMONWEALTH

Now is the time to lay a good foundation for the new Republic. Much is to be done and preparations must be made. Attention must be given to matters relating to the external relations of the new state, including South Africa's relations with the Commonwealth, Dr. Verwoerd said. (A few days before, he had announced that he would personally attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference at which South Africa's membership will be discussed.)

Dr. Verwoerd mentioned May 31 (Union Day) of next year

as a possible date for the inauguration of the Republic. A draft constitution, based on the present constitutional set-up of the Union, will be published soon. After acceptance in principle by the House of Assembly, a draft will be sent to a joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

"We have passed through a stage in history. Both sides made their contribution. In life as in a game, nothing happens if there is only one team. Interaction is necessary.

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An informal exchange of views between Prime Minister Walter Nash of New Zealand and Mr. Eric H. Louw, South Africa's Minister of External Affairs, took place between meetings at the United Nations General Assembly recently.

Personal

NAVAL CHIEF

REAR ADMIRAL H. H. BIERMANN, Naval Chief of Staff, recently visited the United States as the guest of the Chief of Naval Operations, ADM. ARLEIGH BURKE. Admiral Biermann was accompanied on his tour by CAPTAIN DONALD W. ROBERTSON, Director of Naval Technical Services of the S.A. Navy, and COMMANDER DON L. ELY, Naval Attaché at the U.S. Embassy, Pretoria. The party's schedule included meetings with the Secretary of the Navy and other naval chiefs. They visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis and naval installations at Norfolk, Va., and Los Angeles, Calif., before returning to the Union on October 14th.



Admiral Biermann



U.N. GRANT FOR SCIENTIST

A United Nations travel fellowship to study aspects of engineering research has been awarded to MR. NIKO STUTTERHEIM, of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. During his three months of travel, he will represent the C.S.I.R. at the 4th International Symposium on the Chemistry of Cement in Washington, where he will deliver a paper on blast furnace slag cement. Mr. Stutterheim plans visits to the National Academy of Sciences and the Bureau of Standards in the United States, and to the British Columbia Research Council and National Research Council in Canada.



PARKS DIRECTOR ON VISIT

MR. ROCCO KNOBEL, director of National Parks and a member of the Board of Control of the South African Tourist Corporation, visited the United States for two months as a guest of the U. S. Government. Mr. Knobel, who recently attended the annual meeting of the International Union for Nature Conservation in Poland, visited all the major American game and nature reserves.



PRINCETON COUPLE LEAVES

THE REVEREND AND MRS. ANDRE DREYER sailed for Holland on October 1st aboard the S.S. Maasdam. Following two years at the Princeton Theological Seminary, Mr. Dreyer plans to continue his study at the University of Utrecht. During their stay in the United States, Mrs. Dreyer was employed at the Information Service in New York.

MAGAZINE EDITOR

A 23-year-old South African magazine editor has been chosen as one of the three recipients of the New York Herald Tribune Forum Alumni fellowships. MRS. MARLENE ROODT MARTIN, a Forum participant in 1955, is now the Youth Club Organizer for the Afrikaanse Pers and editor of one of their magazines. She will fly to the United States in January next year for a three-month visit.



OIL ENGINEER

MR. FRANK V. WILLIAMS, an American mechanical engineer, has been appointed manager of the Standard-Vacuum Refinery at Durban. For the past five years, Mr. Williams has been on Stanvac's international staff in White Plains, N. Y. He assumes his duties in Durban this month.



PSYCHOLOGIST AT PENN

MR. HENRY FABIAN, senior research officer at the National Institute for Personnel Research, Johannesburg, has arrived for a year's study at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Fabian, whose field is vocational and industrial psychology, will visit a number of industrial concerns during his stay in the United States to obtain first-hand experience in the latest developments of personnel psychology.

Extols U.S. Programs

HIGH PRAISE for the self-help programs administered by the United States was given by Mr. C. W. Prinsloo, Chief Information Officer of the Department of Bantu Administration, in a recent interview in Washington. He said that the social and economic development of Puerto Rico is "truly an inspiration" and the United States deserves more publicity for its work there.

"In all development activities on the island, committees were organized," said Mr. Prinsloo. "Every person, however humble, serves in some capacity on a committee responsible for some development plan."

On a Navajo reservation in Arizona, Mr. Prinsloo said he had found a police and justice department which was remarkably efficient. "Right in the desert you will find a Navajo policeman who is as courteous almost as any London bobby," he commented.

Mr. Prinsloo, who had just completed an eight-week study of American economic and social programs for underdeveloped areas, said that the principles applied by the United States in Puerto Rico and on Indian reservations were the same as those used in South Africa. The success of the self-help schemes he had seen in the United States and Puerto Rico convinced him that "the right thing for us to do is to step up our own program—which is soundly based—to accelerate it."

Profile:

Col. A. G. Katzin

THE SAFETY of Heads of State at the General Assembly is only one of the responsibilities of COL. ALFRED GEORGE KATZIN, a South African attached to the office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. On September 5th, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld appointed Colonel Katzin to be in charge of problems of security, protocol and public relations during the early period of this year's General Assembly.

Colonel Katzin, who was born fifty-four years ago in Cape Town, began his career in private industry and commercial activities in the Union. During World War II, he served in the South African and British forces in North and East Africa, Egypt, Italy and the Balkans. From 1944 to 1945, he was Economic Adviser and Chief of Civilian Supplies Planning, Balkan Military Headquarters.



Colonel Katzin

In 1945, he turned to the task of relief, serving as Deputy Director-General for Finance and Administration (European Region) of the U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), and later in UNRRA headquarters in Washington as Deputy Director-General and Chief Executive Officer.

In 1948, Colonel Katzin joined the United Nations staff as Special Consultant to the Secretary-General. He has handled a large variety of special duties, including those of fund raising coordinator of UNICEF, personal representative of the Secretary-General in Korea in 1950, member of the U.N. Peace Observation Commission and Collective Measures Committee in 1951.

In October 1956, he was named Special Assistant to the Secretary-General for clearance of the Suez Canal. From December 1958 to July this year, he has held the position of Acting Head of the Office of Public Information, as well as being in charge of the unit in the Secretary-General's office which deals with special assignments.

CRANKS AND BOMB THREATS

In his duties as U.N. Security Chief, Colonel Katzin has charge over the 250 men policing the forty-story building. They must maintain constant guard over the more than 2,000 delegates, many of them Heads of State. In addition to the delegates, there are about 3,500 regular employees of the United Nations who move around the building daily, and an added 2,000 newsmen, photographers and other persons connected with the General Assembly session are an extra headache for the security forces.

But although his job keeps him busy, the grey-haired, six-foot South African takes it all in stride. From cranks and bomb threats to simple accidents, he calmly handles the sweeping responsibilities put upon him by the Secretary-General.

CITIES COUNTED MOST

CONTRARY to the widely held belief that South African republicans are scattered mostly in the rural hinterlands, the biggest pro-republican vote was totalled in urban constituencies such as Pretoria East (9,834), Hercules (9,502), also a Pretoria constituency, Vanderbijlpark (9,497), and Parow (9,300) in Cape Town. The biggest anti-republican vote was also recorded in cities: Durban North (11,426), Durban Berea (11,098) and Orange Grove (11,086) in Johannesburg.

The loneliest republicans were those in Durban Musgrave—only 823 in an ocean of 11,053 monarchists! The smallest anti-republican vote in any of the Union's constituencies was counted up in Piketberg, the late Dr. Malan's seat. There were 1,198 of them.

Republican Era

(Continued from Page 1)

"Now the hand of time waves us onward. Let us therefore look forward and go forward together. I have no illusions about difficulties ahead, but I am convinced there is a grand future. South Africa is about to become a Republic. Among the nations we wish no enemies and we seek only friends. There will be a challenge in nearly every task that we undertake, a challenge to our youth who face the future.

"May ability and new dynamism, steadfastness, courage, perseverance, harmonious cooperation and faith always serve our Republic of South Africa," the Prime Minister concluded.

PILLARS OF THE REPUBLIC

The essence of the new republic was set forth in a policy statement adopted by the National Party's Republican congress last month. The delegates to the Bloemfontein meeting voted in a six-point resolution, introduced by Finance Minister T. E. Dönges, confirming that the South African Republic should be: 1) Christian and anti-communist, 2) democratic and not authoritarian, 3) a member of the Commonwealth, 4) a parliamentary state based on the principles of the South Africa Act, 5) a state in which the Head of State and the Head of Government would be separate, with the Head of State above politics and acting as a unifying factor, and 6) a state in which justice towards all racial and color groups would be pursued with respect for religious freedom and language, as well as the cultural rights of all.

Cableway and Ferry

FOR THE FIRST TIME in history, polling took place on Robben Island off the Cape Peninsula in the October 5th referendum. Before dawn, election officials crossed to the island by ferry with ballot boxes and papers.

High winds prevented the driver of the cableway up Table Mountain from coming down to vote, but his wife went down the night before as a precautionary measure.



The American Ambassador, Mr. Philip K. Crowe (seated left), and Mr. G. P. Jooste, the Secretary for External Affairs, signed the agreement for the giant space tracker to be built in South Africa. Looking on at left is Mr. C. C. Wolfe, U.S. Embassy in Pretoria, and on the right, Mr. P. H. Philip of the South African Department of External Affairs.

U. S. Trackers in Union

A FORMAL agreement was signed on September 13th between the United States and South Africa regulating the terms under which the new giant satellite tracker will operate in the Transvaal (See Scope, Aug.-Sept. 1960, p. 15).

The Transvaal station, designed primarily to follow space vehicles, will be operated by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research on behalf of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Union Government is providing the 1,200-acre site, and the N.A.S.A. is to finance the station and provide a nucleus of trained personnel which will gradually be replaced by South African scientists and technicians from the C.S.I.R.

Science in Africa will benefit considerably from the operation of the station. Local scientists will gain new and valuable experience in the research of outer space. When the radio-telescope is not in use following space vehicles, it will be available to the C.S.I.R. for basic studies in radio-astronomy. Building is to start immediately, and the station will be ready early next year. The tracking station will be one in a world-wide series to maintain unbroken contact with space vehicles. It will link up with stations in Goldstone, California, and Woomera, Australia.

A smaller tracking station near Pretoria is being brought into readiness to track the new American satellite to be launched this month. (The station was recently described by the Russians as a "secret missile base.") Its scanning device has a disc twenty-eight feet in diameter and reacts to signals sent out by a satellite. Information received is recorded on tape and fed into a computer at the station, from where it is relayed directly to the U.S. Air Force in Los Angeles.

Lord Home on Africa

THE BRITISH Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Home, left no doubt as to the British Government's position on wanting South Africa as a member of the Commonwealth. Speaking at the National Press Club in Washington on September 19th, Lord Home said, "If South Africa left the Commonwealth, it would be a great tragedy for the Commonwealth because South Africa is a great country and it ought to have a great future and it would be very helpful to the Commonwealth." He felt that every effort ought to be made to ensure that South Africa remains a member.

Being asked to comment on the granting of independence to British colonial territories in Africa, Lord Home reminded his audience that the countries of East and Central Africa were greatly different from those of West Africa where independence has already been granted. It would take time, he felt, to create a partnership between the European, African and Asian communities who live in those territories and regard them as their home. Patience is necessary, he said, to do the job properly.

"The foundation of peace and stability is law and order; and a country must be able to gather law and order within its own borders before it can be launched by us as an independent country in a highly competitive and very dangerous world."

Science Museum

PRETORIA, the largest center of scientific research in Africa, has become the permanent home of a new science museum. Given by the S.A. Association for the Advancement of Science in honor of the Union's Golden Jubilee, the museum is aimed at bridging the gap between the scientist and the public.

A major display at the museum is the tellurometer, a radio device for measuring distance which was developed in South Africa and is now manufactured for use there as well as for export. Other exhibits include a model of a space tracker, a cutaway model of a steam turbine and exhibits on research in atmospheric pollution and radioactive fall-out.

Politics and Religion

PARTY politics have no part with the church ministry, said the Rev. Paul B. Smith, a Canadian evangelist, in an interview with the Pretoria News. The Canadian, who earned high praise from Dr. Billy Graham, has held evangelistic campaigns throughout Britain, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, as well as in his own country.

UNION AIDS CONGO

SOUTH AFRICA is to aid the Congo Republic in its struggle against blue tongue, according to the Department of Agricultural Technical Services. The decision was made by the Government after the Congo requested help from the Department. Blue tongue is rampant among sheep on an experimental farm and the Congolese are seeking advice on the control of the disease and vaccine against it. Onderstepoort Veterinary Laboratory is providing blue tongue serum.

PAY BOOST FOR THOUSANDS

MORE THAN 100,000 non-whites working in South Africa's steel and engineering industry are to get pay raises amounting to £3,000,000 a year. The increase, drawn up on the initiative of SEIFSA, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa, is the largest single wage award since the voluntary agreement to increase non-white wages two years ago.

The award means general laborers will get a minimum monthly wage of £15.6.8 in the urban areas. This represents a 25 per cent hike in the minimum rate. There will also be prorate increases. These will give a large number of men a minimum monthly pay packet of £18. Workers in the highest grade will earn a minimum of £22.8.6 per month.

BUILDING EMPLOYEES BENEFIT

Besides these increases in basic pay, SEIFSA members have also decided to increase overtime pay from time-and-a-third to time-and-a-half. Shift workers will receive a bonus of 4 to 8 per cent for afternoon or night shifts.

Workers in the building industry have also been granted raises. The National Federation of Building Trade Employers has announced that its members will stuff an additional £1,500,000 into the pay packets of its employees, beginning next February 14th. Urban areas will benefit mainly from this increase, with workers in Durban, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria and the Witwatersrand receiving the largest proportion of the overall raise.

Bantu Progress—Some Facts

- At present, 25,000 qualified Bantu teachers are instructing 1,500,000 Bantu children in the Union.
- These Bantu children are educated in 6,330 schools (private schools excluded).
- Six thousand Bantu are qualifying as teachers at 43 colleges, completing their studies at a rate of 2,000 per year.
- One thousand seven hundred Bantu students are attending universities.
- Last year, £9,290,000 were spent on Bantu education—of this amount £6,500,000 were contributed by the Government.
- There are already seventy post offices in the Bantu areas with all-Bantu personnel.
- South Africa also has 7,500 Bantu nurses and 14,000 policemen, apart from 1,265 other Bantu government officials.
- There are 49 Bantu attorneys in practice, 76 librarians, 73 chartered accountants, 176 laboratory assistants, and 61 qualified pharmacists.

—From a special report by the industrial magazine Tegniek.



Mr. H. Qoto, of the Goldfield "B" Team, takes full advantage of Johannesburg's Bantu sports facilities in putting the shot a distance of 33 ft., 0.5 inches.

SPORTS FACILITIES

OVER the past twelve years, more than £370,000 (\$1,036,000) has been spent by the City of Johannesburg on parks, sports fields, club houses and playgrounds for the use of Bantu. The city's Recreation and Community Services branch launched a 10-year development program in 1955 and much of the program has already been completed.

Today, the Bantu can play their favorite sport—soccer—on 71 fields. There are 53 basketball courts, 32 tennis courts and four athletic tracks. In addition, there are two concrete cycling tracks, a golf course, two swimming pools, six skittle alleys, three dance arenas and several dozen club houses and recreation halls. The children can play in safety on 33 playgrounds.

The next five years will see the construction of a further 100 playgrounds, stadiums, tennis and basketball courts, sports fields and a golf course—at a cost of £150,000.

Requests from Outside

BANTU enterprises in Basutoland and Swaziland have requested assistance from the Bantu Investment Corporation, which was instituted last year to assist Bantu with financial and technical aid for the floating of business ventures and industry in their territories.

The Corporation is, however, unable to give financial support to development in those territories as they are outside the Union.

Loans have already been made to Bantu enterprises in the Union for the formation of wholesale firms, furniture factories and a number of bus services.

D-Day Approaches

A FEW MILLION pieces of pinkish brown paper have been imported into the Union from Britain. Today they are worth no more than whatever a scrap of paper is worth. But at one minute after midnight on February 14 next year, the paper will become almost worth its weight in gold. Each piece of paper bears the words: "One Rand-Een Rand." The notes will on Decimalisation Day be worth ten shillings each.

The Chairman of the Decimalisation Board, Dr. E. H. D. Arndt, said in Johannesburg that, although the Union will officially go over to a decimal coinage system on February 14 next year, an overnight switch throughout the country is completely impracticable. Both the present and the new coinage systems will have to remain in use until all convertible monetary machines throughout the Union and South West Africa have been converted—which may not be until September or October, 1962.

About 150,000 machines, scattered over an area of about 800,000 square miles, will have to be converted. There will be no need to exert pressure on anybody to fall into line with this plan. Self-interest will compel it, particularly as all banks throughout the Union and South West Africa will switch over to the rand-cent system on D-day and will from then only accept checks issued in rands and cents.

The free use of both sterling and rand-cent notes and silver coins will be facilitated by their similarity in appearance. The Reserve Bank in Pretoria and its branch offices in the bigger centers have started to stock-pile the rand notes in preparation for the changeover to the decimal system. Apart from the substitution of the word Rand for the word Shillings, the One Rand note is exactly the same in colour and design as the existing Ten Shilling note.

MINT STRIKING COINS

The Two Rand note will be identical in colour and design to the existing pound note. The Two Rand notes have already arrived in the Union. The spokesman said that existing notes would be used until they are worn out. They would, of course, be valid tender. In two years' time, the printing firm which has been printing South African bank notes since they were first issued, is to construct a printing works in Pretoria North.

Meanwhile, the South African Mint in Pretoria is already turning out millions of coins of the decimal rand. Special steps have been taken to make the cent and the half-cent pieces clearly distinguishable from the present bronze coins.

Although of the same weight and size, they will, like all silver coins, bear an effigy of Van Riebeeck.

Australia Asks Advice

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DECIMALISATION BOARD has been invited to Australia to study finance and recommend machinery for conversion to decimal currency before the special expert committee makes its report to the Australian Cabinet. Australia may start the changeover to the decimal system at the beginning of next year.



The Prime Minister smiles approvingly as Mrs. Verwoerd helps to strike the new rands and cents at the South African Mint in Pretoria.

Dunlop Sets Safety Mark

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the industrial history of the Union, a perfect safety record of three million man-hours has been worked without a time-loss accident. Dunlop (South Africa) Ltd., of Durban, achieved the record with 1,750 workers operating the highly complicated and fast moving machinery for 259 days without a serious injury. The feat is equivalent to that of one man working for 1,200 years without accident, and called for the highest degree of skill, team-work and constant vigilance by every member of the factory's personnel.

SOUND INVESTMENT FIELD

SOUTH AFRICA is fundamentally sound and one of the best and safest fields for investment in the world, according to the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut's annual report on the Union's economy. In spite of obstacles, there are still indications of further, and probably faster, economic growth in the second half of this year.

The willingness of Union investors to buy shares previously in foreign hands when prices dropped recently is proof of their confidence in the future of the country—confidence with full justification.

Despite the effect of political conditions on the economic climate, available figures still show improvement in economic activities—proof of the inherent power and stability of the South African economic structure.

BIG AMERICAN INVESTMENTS

AMERICAN companies invested on a big scale in South Africa recently. Through statements in the press their managers expressed full confidence in the future of the country.

Underwood Corporation of America, one of the world's first typewriter manufacturers, is to start an affiliate company in the Union with an initial investment of £500,000.

"The Underwood Corporation has great confidence in the future of South Africa. This is one of the important reasons for investing on such a scale," Mr. Edwin W. Tregona, managing director of Underwood South Africa, told the press.

Also investing in the Union is Pfizer of America, one of the world's most prominent manufacturers of antibiotics. This undertaking, a mixing factory which will supply supplementary antibiotic and vitamin forage to farmers and factories, started production in Johannesburg, recently. The factory, the first of its kind on the African Continent, will also export to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mozambique and Mauritius.

Universal Laboratories, which started operations a year ago in Transvaal and the northern Free State, will also open branches in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban.

Exports Earn £¼ Billion

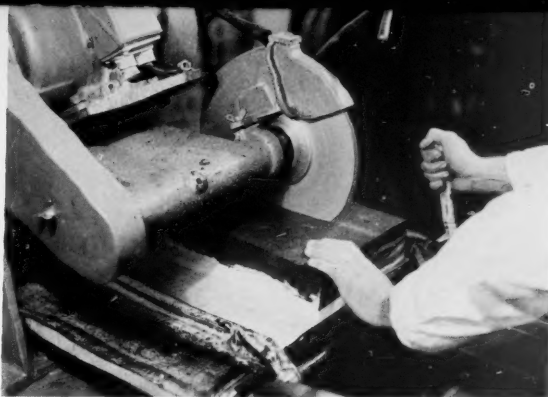
DURING the first seven months of this year, Union exports earned £23,000,000 more on world markets than in the same period last year. Besides this increase, gold sales to overseas countries rose by £14,000,000, giving an overall increase of £37,600,000. Total exports amounted to £263,900,000.

The export of fruit and wool showed the biggest increase. The seven-month total for fruit was £24,500,000, compared with £20,800,000 for the corresponding months of last year. Wool sales amounted to £30,500,000—an increase of £2,700,000 over last year's sales.

The sale of diamonds was more than doubled, from £2,600,000 to £5,800,000. The export of prescribed materials was up by £1,000,000 on the comparable period of last year. Total exports of merchandise in the first seven months were £263,900,000. Imports seem to have levelled out at slightly under £50,000,000 a month.

GOLD MINING UPSURGE

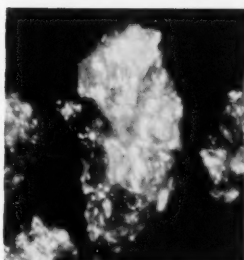
THE GOLD MINING industry is well on its way to another record-breaking year and is fulfilling its role of giant flywheel in the South African economy. From January to June, the industry's production was worth over £158,000,000—£12,000,000 more than from January to June last year. The production was made up of £131,700,000 worth of gold, compared with £120,400,000 last year, and £26,700,000 worth of uranium oxide.



A natural diamond saw cutting a granite block.

NEW NATURAL DIAMOND GRIT FOR CUTTING

THE CHALLENGE of synthetic industrial material to the natural industrial diamond has resulted in an important advance by De Beers' Diamond Research Laboratory workers in perfecting the use of natural industrial material for specific purposes. Recently the General Electric Company in America announced that they had artificially produced a minute synthetic crystal which was claimed to be a considerable advance upon their original material and the natural industrial diamond material used in metal-bonded cutting and grinding tools. Since these tools are used on a large scale in the cutting of expansion joints in new concrete roads in the United States and are also used for shaving and smoothing the surfaces of jet aircraft runways, the threat to the predominant use of the natural diamond material in the sphere was serious.



Diamond grit enlarged.

Research workers in the Diamond Research Laboratory in Johannesburg have now developed a type of natural diamond grit which, it is claimed, has superior holding properties in metal-bonded matrices and achieves a much faster cutting rate than either the new synthetic crystal material or the natural mesh that is at present being supplied to tool manu-

facturers. Tests have shown the cutting rate achieved with the new industrial diamond material in saws and wheels to be at least 50 per cent faster than any previous rate.

The development of the new natural diamond grit in mesh sizes is the result of a process of selecting particles from crushed natural diamonds in a way that eliminates any weakness in the structure of any of the material used and takes the fullest advantage of the inherent strength of the natural industrial diamond. Only material which has the highest resistance to abrasion is made available for use in metal-bonded matrices.

The use of the new material is extended to marble, tiles and similar materials on which the synthetic grit cannot be so efficiently used.



Financial editors off for the Union are (bottom to top): Mr. George C. Harlan of U.P.I., Mr. Robert Nattell of U.S. Investor, Mr. A. Wilfred May of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Mr. J. Louis Donnelly of the Journal of Commerce, and Mr. Robert W. Gibson of Business Week.

FINANCIAL JOURNALISTS VISIT UNION

"WE HAVE been completely amazed to find South Africa such a modern, growing country," said Mr. Robert S. Nattell, financial editor of the United States Investor, in Johannesburg recently. Mr. Nattell was one of five American financial newspapermen brought to the Union as guests of the Anglo American Corporation.

Mr. George C. Harlan, financial commentator and staff correspondent for United Press International, commented: "On this, my first visit to South Africa, I have been greatly surprised at the industrialization of the country."

He was joined in this opinion by Mr. Robert W. Gibson, assistant to the foreign editor of Business Week. Mr. Gibson, a self-styled "pessimist", was saddened to see so little being done by the Government to make South Africa attractive to outside investors.

Mr. A. Wilfred May, editor of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, felt that higher gold prices would help marginal mines to prosper. To this, Mr. Nattell added that the United States would have to revalue the dollar in terms of gold within the next eighteen months.

The first problem for South Africa, in the opinion of Mr. J. Louis Donnelly, associate editor of the Journal of Commerce, is to heal the rift between Afrikaans and English-speaking citizens. Then the real problem of raising the standard of living for all the people can be tackled.

"The Union as we have found it has tremendous wealth, a cheap labor supply, and efficient, honest management," Mr. Nattell concluded.

S. A. VISITOR FEELS "AT HOME"

A CAPETOWN advertising executive, Mr. Louis Norris, is seeing the United States for the first time, and he is impressed with what he sees. When he arrived at the Buffalo, N. Y. airport to visit relatives, there was quite a scene. "I felt like some sort of celebrity," he said. "When I came out of the plane a cheer went up and there was a big banner welcoming me."

A cousin, Mrs. Louis Shumaker, claimed: "It was just members of the immediate family. But there were forty of us and it made quite a crowd." Mr. Norris, who had never been in the United States before, said that he feels quite at home since it is so much like South Africa. "American things—including hot dogs—are commonplace there," he said. "We have American movies and American books. I think I know more about America than many of the people here do."

As a visitor to Buffalo, Mr. Norris went to see Niagara Falls. "It was impressive to stand there and watch, but I had seen the same thing before in the movies, with Marilyn Monroe, too."

But his knowledge of Monroes in America doesn't end with Marilyn. He tries to explain his country's position in terms of the Monroe Doctrine. "You still stand by that here," he said. "It is a declaration that the United States will stand for no foreign intervention in the Americas. We are trying to do the same thing in South Africa."

Natural Allies

SOUTH AFRICA and America are natural allies in world affairs, said Mr. Ralph Nicholson, owner of the Dothan (Ala.) Eagle, in Pretoria. The two countries are interdependent, and deterioration of relations should be prevented.

"My wife and I have met interesting, competent and likable people during the past four weeks in the Union. We think highly of their seriousness, patriotism and perseverance. They should make rapid progress in their efforts to overcome their problems."

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United States: Information Service of South Africa, 655 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

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Editor: D. J. van Niekerk Asst. Editor: K. S. Jarratt

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Developments on Decentralization

ADDRESSING the Transvaal Agricultural Union in Pretoria, the Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. N. Diederichs, said that South Africa's industrial development is confined to a few areas. Eighty per cent of the manufacturing industries are concentrated in the Witwatersrand and Vereeniging; the Western Province; Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage; and Durban. Fifty per cent of the total manufacturing industry is concentrated on the Rand and Vereeniging.

This industrial concentration causes population problems affecting housing, health and crime. Consequently, the Government's decision to plan toward decentralization of industry and the development of areas adjoining the Bantu Homelands to provide fulfilment for the ever-growing populations located there must be seen as a serious attempt to solve this difficult problem.

This decision is criticized on the grounds that gigantic sums of money are necessary and that harm would be done to established industry. Non-official estimates are that between £500 and £1000 million are required to develop the border areas. This might well be, the Minister said—indeed, ultimately even more money might be necessary. However, it should be remembered that the present gross investment in the Union is reaching £500 million annually—a figure constantly growing with the tempo of the general expansion of the country's economy.

Therefore, a figure of £500 million is not so vast as might appear at first sight, especially since the money will be dispensed over a number of years. In any event, such an investment as proposed for the border areas is going to be necessary in view of the expected population increase if a reasonable living standard for the whole population is to be assured.

All that the Government suggests is that a portion of the total capital which must be invested anyway in the national interest should be diverted to the border areas. There is no question that the money needed for development of the border areas would exclusively or even largely hit the taxpayer's pocket or place an unequal burden on any one section of the population.

NO THREAT TO EXISTING INDUSTRY

As regards the possible threat of border area development to the existing industries, Dr. Diederichs said such a danger would arise only when the economy of the country became static. There is no sign of that happening. Like other countries, the Union has experienced setbacks but the long-term tendency remains one of steady growth. It is beyond the growth potential of the border areas to absorb all the Union's new annual capital investment and anyway no such step is contemplated by the Government. Investment in established industrial areas must and will continue.

Dr. Diederichs warned farmers that industrial growth would lead to higher wages which would tend to lure labour away from the farms. However, the general prospects for agriculture are particularly favourable. Agriculture will have to feed an ever-increasing population and provide materials for industry.

BORDER INVESTMENT

A COMPANY with world-wide interests is planning extensions of £3 million to its existing cotton factory in the Eastern Cape area, said the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. Daan De Wet Nel, at Potchefstroom. Also, extensions amounting to more than £6 million are planned at a wood pulp undertaking in the Natal border area. Previously hesitant industrialists are now enthusiastic, he said. Capital investment on a giant scale in border industries is expected soon.

Challenge for Opportunity

THE UNION is fully able economically to afford between £100 million and £500 million over an extended period to decentralize the country's industries, stated Mr. G. S. J. Kuschke, general manager of the Industrial Development Corporation.

Addressing the German-Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce, he said he believes decentralization is a challenge that could be changed into an opportunity for promoting the prosperity of the country as a whole.

The Union's economy is nearing an adult stage and problems are emerging, e.g., thickly populated cities and overstrained services. It would seem that it would be better to create work in areas where people are living already than to attract them to employment elsewhere.

The provision of employment opportunities near people's homes is the underlying principle of the policy followed by other highly industrialized states, Mr. Kuschke said.

But Mr. D. M. G. Mosenthal, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, did not agree with this evaluation. He felt that some aspects of the Union's economic policy were incompatible with the life of the country's private enterprise.

BORDER ADVISORY GROUP

A SPECIAL committee whose task it is to implement the policy on the establishment of industries near the Bantu areas has been formed in Pretoria. The committee, composed of leaders of business and industry, will not only deal with the development of border areas, but also with the location of industry in general. It will give advice on the most suitable location of industries which employ large numbers of Bantu, and encourage the establishment of such industries in border areas to avoid the dislocation which goes with centralized industry.

Educational TV for Union

THE FILM Service Division of the Department of Education, Arts and Sciences is preparing for the introduction of television in South Africa. Dr. S. L. van Wijk, chief of the service, will visit Europe early next year to study educational TV and examine closed circuit television for possible introduction in the larger centers of the Union. This would mean a direct link between the TV transmitting station and the schools and universities.

The main function of the film service has so far been the distribution of educational films, filmstrips and records to teaching institutions. "When TV is introduced we shall still have school radio broadcasts but they will then be supplemented by live and filmed TV programs," said Dr. Van Wijk. There are already a number of TV films on genetics being used by universities as ordinary films.

The TV film is a potential aid to Bantu education. It is an ideal method for teaching illiterate and semi-literate students through the visual medium. The Film Service expects to extend greatly its activities in the field of Bantu education in 1962.

ORAL POLIO VACCINE

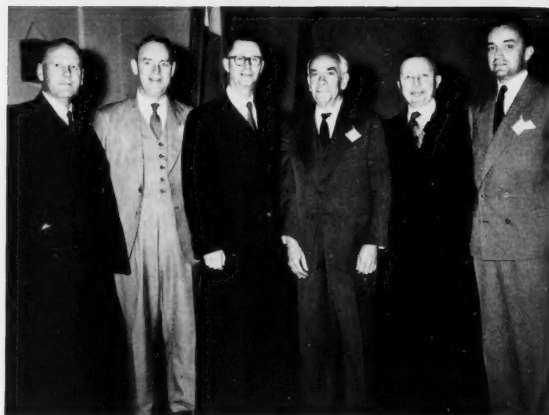
ORAL POLIO vaccine may replace present inoculation methods in South Africa later this year. Dr. James Gear, director of the S. A. Poliomyelitis Research Foundation, is advising the Union Health Department, and a final decision by the Minister is expected shortly. Dr. Gear, who recently attended the International Polio Congress in Copenhagen, noted that large stocks of oral vaccine could be released immediately on approval by the Foundation.

"Missing Link" Goes Visiting

SOME STRANGE passengers recently embarked at Cape Town for the long voyage to London. Their tour conductor, Dr. S. H. Skaife, described them as the species *peripatus*, the "missing link" between insects and worms.

Dr. Skaife, a South African authority on insects, decided to take the creatures at the request of Sir Alistair Hardy, head of the Department of Zoology at Oxford University. The peripati are fairly common on the slopes of Table Mountain but are quite rare elsewhere. They are of interest to entomologists since they have remained unchanged in the past 200 million years. Every zoology student studies them, but they rarely see a live one.

On the voyage, Dr. Skaife kept the peripati in little cages and fed them termites. On their arrival, they were transferred to heated cages and will remain as "guests" at Oxford.



To honor delegates attending the meeting of the Scientific Council for Africa, South of the Sahara (C.S.A.), in Cape Town during September, the Rector of Stellenbosch University, Dr. H. B. Thom, entertained at dinner. Pictured above are (left to right) the Rev. J. S. Gericke, Vice-Chancellor of Stellenbosch, Dr. S. M. Naudé, Chairman of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Professor Thom, Dr. P. J. du Toit, Chairman of C.S.A., Prof. J. Millot, Vice-Chairman of C.S.A., and Mr. C. Cheysson, the Secretary-General of the organization.

WATER CONFERENCE

VALUABLE data on water research and technology was put at the disposal of other African territories at the meeting of the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara, held in Pretoria during September. The members of this group (an advisory body for the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa) were welcomed to the Union by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. N. Diederichs, who told them that South Africa was pleased to make available the information compiled by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Fifty scientists and technicians from other parts of Africa, such as Nigeria, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, the Ivory Coast, and Mali, were attending. Among the aspects discussed were conservation, contamination, purification, and edulcoration of water.

The Institute for Water Research of the C.S.I.R. has been investigating all aspects of water technology during the past twelve years, at an annual cost of £180,000.

Fabulous Fence

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST game fence will surround the Kruger National Park. The 590-mile fence being erected by the Department of Agricultural Technical Services will be six feet high and contain enough wire to stretch from Johannesburg to London. To protect game against poachers and the spread of agricultural diseases, three teams of fence-makers will spend the next two years putting up the 5,500 miles of wire and 1,108 miles of cables.

Travel Aides See S. A.

THE BIGGEST BID yet to attract American tourists to South Africa was sponsored by the South African Tourist Corporation and the South African Railways when, on September 26th, fifteen top travel agents from all parts of the United States (even including Hawaii) embarked on a BOAC Comet for the 'Grand Tour' of the Union.

The nine men and six women, all prominent in travel circles, began their two-week tour with a visit to Blyvooruitzicht gold mine. They toured Johannesburg and Pretoria where they attended a screening of SATOUR films, then set off by train for the Kruger National Park, where a genuine South African braai (barbecue) was given for them.

On October 1st, they returned to Johannesburg where they watched a tribal dance at one of the gold mines and then flew on to Kimberley, taking the Blue Train for Cape Town from there. They traveled the Garden Route from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth by luxury bus, then flew to Durban to take in the sights and returned to Johannesburg by air.

Hamlet in the Hinterlands

MORE THAN two million people in South Africa have seen National Theatre Organization productions since the N.T.O. produced its first play in 1948. In an all-out effort to take the theater to the country districts of the Union, South West Africa and the Rhodesias, the N.T.O. has travelled a distance equal to five times around the earth in twelve years.

By the end of last year, a total of 103 plays had been produced in English and Afrikaans, twenty of them by South African authors. Since 1951, development has been so rapid that a scheme is being launched to decentralize N.T.O. activities. Five regional centers are planned, functioning from five large cities in the Union and forming a network of theaters through interchange.

SECOND ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

A NEW national expedition to the Antarctic is being sent out to relieve the present members of the South African team and to continue the meteorological work of the first expedition under Mr. Hannes le Grange.

The first expedition, consisting of eleven men, was sent out last November on the Norwegian ship Polarbjorn (See Scope, November 1959, Page 1.) After struggling to get through the ice packs, they eventually managed to reach their base at Queen Maud Land on January 12th. Since then, the team has engaged in the collection of data on scientific phenomena in the Antarctic throughout the long winter.

The members of a twelve-man expedition are being appointed now. For the next six weeks, they will undergo strenuous training and will sail for the South Polar Region early in December.

PLANETARIUM OPENS

JOHANNESBURG'S Planetarium opens to the public on October 13th with a program entitled "Let There Be Light." The day before, Mr. Alec Gorshel, the Mayor of Johannesburg, opens the building officially at a special ceremony.

Afternoon and evening sessions will be held daily for the public, with four showings on Saturdays. Each show will last about an hour and nominal fees will be charged for admission, with reductions for children and groups.

Prof. A. E. H. Blesley, head of the Department of Applied Mathematics at the University of the Witwatersrand, is the Director of the new Planetarium, and his senior assistant is Mr. J. D. W. Staal, formerly on the staff of the London Planetarium.

Presentations at the Planetarium will be changed every month. The following programs are planned for the near future: October-November, "Let There Be Light"; November-December, "Wonders of the Summer Sky"; December-January, "Star of Bethlehem."

Sub Chaser for S. A. Navy

THE ANTI-SUBMARINE frigate, President Kruger, will be launched at Glasgow on October 20th. The ship, one of three ordered by the South African Navy to protect the coastal waters, is designed for the location and detection of the most modern types of submarines. She will have the latest underwater detection equipment and anti-submarine weapons.

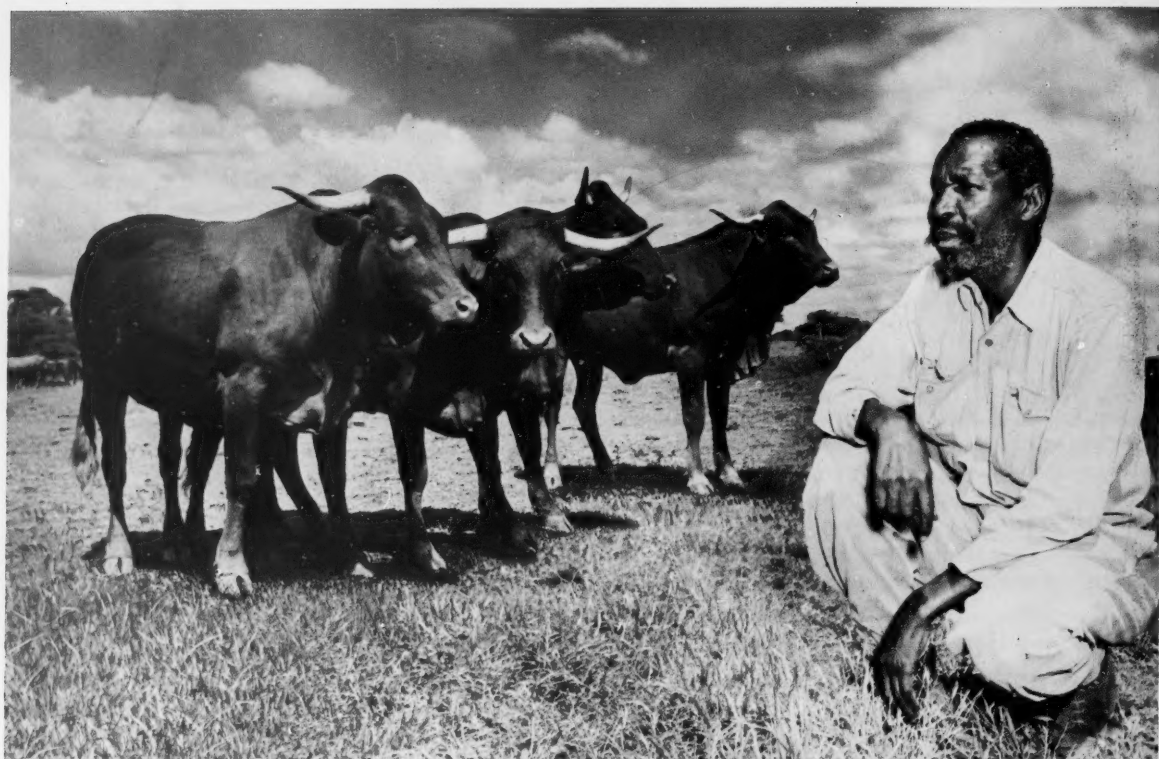
The President Kruger will be joined in securing the Union's coast by her two sister ships, all of which are to be in operation by 1964. The frigates will be able to maintain high speeds in rough water.

Herpetology Anyone?

LOVERS of snakes, tortoises, scorpions and the like have recently united into a new society, the Herpetology Society of Southern Africa. Headquarters will be at the new snake park between Johannesburg and Pretoria, which will be the largest reptile park in the Union when it is completed in December.

As well as catering to visitors, the snake park will have laboratories and equipment for the study of snakes and will supply venom to the Institute of Medical Research in Johannesburg for the manufacture of serum.

The reptile population of the park is now being gathered. Ultimately it should number up to 2,000 snakes. Negotiations are under way with 350 suppliers of snakes throughout the world. Puff adders and cobras are being purchased in quantity, while black mambas and Gaboon vipers—a little more expensive—are also being stocked. But the highest prices are being paid for pythons, which are costing almost \$15 each.



Farmer Jacobus Boas has reason to be proud of his herd. These alert heifers were bred at Klipkuil Breeding Station near Rustenburg by one of the Bantu Trust's Africander stud bulls.

Africanders a Hardy Breed

THE UNION'S indigenous cattle breed, the Africander, has won a reputation for itself in the United States. A small herd of Africanders was imported by the King Ranch in Texas back in 1931, to be developed by ranchers for suitability to the mountainous areas of the Southwest.

The importation of Africanders was arranged by Mr. W. H. Black of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Mr. Robert J. Kleberg Jr., president and general manager of the King Ranch. Mr. Black went to South Africa, where he purchased sixteen bulls, two cows and eleven heifers. The outstanding animal of the shipment was a 4-year-old bull, named Rooidag. He was considered an excellent example of the breed and weighed 1,830 lbs. on arrival in America. Mr. Black also brought back from his travels in the Union a report on the supplementary feeding of phosphorus to steers in mineral deficient areas of the Union. Mineral deficiency feeding on rangelands in Southern Africa was ahead of the work being done in America in 1931.

Upon arrival at the King Ranch, the cattle were separated into proper breeding herds and cross-breeding experiments were begun. Later, cross-bred Africander cows were placed in herds with pure-bred Santa Gertrudis bulls and the results

were of such excellence that the program still continues today. The King Ranch sells a limited number of pure-bred yearling Africander bulls that are the increase of the imported herd. These bulls have been purchased by ranchers in most of the desert and mountainous states of the Southwest. One of the largest purchasers has been the Bard Ranch of Waddell, Arizona. By crossing them with Santa Gertrudis, Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus, they have tried to create a type of cattle that can thrive in the mountainous areas of the Southwest. A number of young Africander bulls have been exported by the King Ranch. Shipments have even been made to Guatemala, Brazil and Australia.

After association with Africanders for almost three decades, Mr. Kleberg feels that "under extreme conditions, the Africander is the hardiest breed of cattle I have ever observed and could easily be the hardiest breed in the world . . . in this respect, they even excel the Zebu and the Santa Gertrudis."



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